The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

JULY 10, 1915

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Allender

Exploding Opposition

First Suffragist: "What a noise they make!"
Second Suffragist: "And that's all!"

Vol. III JULY 10, 1915 No. 28

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

National *Political* *Non-Partisan*

National Headquarters
1420 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.
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Object—
Securing an amendment to the United States Constitution, enfranchising women.

Membership—
Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it without considering the interests of any national political party; and to all associations in sympathy with the purposes of the Union, which are accepted by the Executive Committee.

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Notes of the Week

Wisconsin Legislature Defeats Suffrage

ON JULY 1 the Wisconsin Legislature voted against the amendment to refer woman suffrage to the electors for the next two years. An attempt to have the suffrage bill previously defeated reconsidered by the Senate was defeated by a vote of 17 to 14.

Woman Suffrage Float Barred from Patriotic Parade in Pennsylvania

PROTESTS are being made by women in Pennsylvania against the recent barring of the suffrage float from the Fourth of July parade held in Lancaster, Pa. The committee of the Fourth of July celebration met and voted down the admission of the suffrage float to a section of the parade, after elaborate preparations for the section had already been made. Mrs. I. H. Herr, president of the Lancaster Woman Suffrage Association, scathingly denounces this anti-suffrage demonstration on the part of men supposed to be expressing the enthusiasm of the people over the principles of democracy.

Former Pennsylvania Senator Predicts Suffrage Victory

FORMER Senator William Flinn, of Pennsylvania, speaking before a meeting of the Equal Franchise Federation in Pittsburgh, on June 30, predicted a sweeping victory at the polls in 1915. Mr. Flinn declared that he based his prophesy on the result of the 1912 election, when the voters of the state showed their willingness to give the ballot to the women by voting strongly for the Roosevelt ticket. The only opposition to suffrage in Pennsylvania, according to Mr. Flinn, came from the special interests, who feared that their hold on the legislatures would wane if women were enfranchised.

Woman Appointee of Kansas State Industrial Welfare Commission

THE governor of Kansas has announced that a woman, Miss Genevieve Chalkley, is to be one of the two appointees of the State Industrial Welfare Commission.

Colorado Woman Passes Seventh in Civil Service Board Examinations

A COLORADO woman, Mrs. Alice Fulton, is trying to secure an appointment on the United States Civil Service Board. If she succeeds, she will be the first woman to be appointed on that board. Mrs. Fulton has had experience in this line of work in the West, and was secretary to the chief examiner of the Colorado State Civil Service Commission. She took the examination with the men who applied, and passed with a good average, standing seventh on the list.

Woman's Peace Conference Opens Sessions at Exposition

THE International Conference of Women Workers to Promote Permanent Peace began its sessions on July 5, at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The following program of subjects to be discussed has been announced: "Industrial Progress in War," by Mrs. Raymond Robbins; "Social Service in War," by Miss Jane Addams; "The Economic Aspects of War," by Miss Lucia Ames Mead; "International Amity and War," Mrs. Andrea Hofer Proudfoot; and "Woman Suffrage in War," by Mrs. Ida Husted Harper.

Woman's Peace Demonstration in Holland

THE women of Holland are becoming more and more active in their struggle for peace, according to reports received at the Washington headquarters of the International Congress of Women for Permanent Peace. Hundreds of mass meetings have been held in all parts of Holland during the past two weeks, urging the calling of a conference of neutral nations to end the war.

English Suffragists to Have First Parade Since the War

THE first woman's street parade since the outbreak of the war will be held on the afternoon of July 17, under the direction of the Women's Social and Political Union, in London. The parade will be held in celebration of the promise of David Lloyd George, Minister of Muntitions, to receive a delegation of women anxious to serve the country as shell makers and in other capacities. Mrs. Pankhurst explained that the parade was planned to impress the government and the nation with the desire of the women to be of service, and she urged all women, suffragists or non-suffragists, to participate.

English Women to be Allowed to Go to War with the Men

FOLLOWING the appeal of Mrs. Pankhurst, that women be permitted to aid the nation in war, it was announced in the House of Commons on July 1 that 31,241 women had registered for war service, and 2,338 had been given employment.

British Government Announces Lower Scale of Wages for Women Than for Men

THE English Government Civil Service Commissioners have announced the schedule of wages to be paid for clerical labor to women who will be employed in order to release men for military service. The weekly rates follow: Typists, 20 shillings ($4.80); ordinary clerical work, 21 to 25 shillings, shorthand typists, 25 shillings, supervising clerks, 30 shillings. These rates are from a fifth to a third lower than the wages paid to temporary male labor in the same positions; and women's associations and trade unions have lodged vigorous protests against this unfair discrimination. Even in time of war, when the heaviest burden of maintenance for the family falls on the women's shoulders, the English government can calmly announce that the wages of women for special work done to release men for war service shall be one-third and one-fifth lower than that paid men for the same work.

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The West and Woman Suffrage

By Matilda Hall Gardner

THE sentiment of the West is solid for national woman suffrage.

In California and Oregon, I heard only the most friendly expressions of interest toward the work for the Anthony amendment, and often keen enthusiasm was displayed.

One woman in Portland said, "It is just enlightened self-interset. Women here are finding out that problems we call local problems are not local at all. They keep trotting back and forth across state lines, and we now realize that we must have the help of women in their states in order to solve what we used to call our problems."

Another Oregon woman, who is a busy housekeeper and also occupied in civic affairs, said to me, "I am going to take time next winter to read the *Congressional Record,* and so decide for myself just how important is all the legislation which in the minds of our Congressmen is often of greater importance than the national amendment for woman suffrage."

California women expressed themselves in much the same way. A working woman who had before the election given no thought to the freedom of women in other states, said to me that when she faced the problem of voting on shorter hours of labor at the last election, she learned to her surprise that the interstate competition of labor in that same industry immediately took that problem across state lines. She said that she then realized that to protect her own work, the women in the nearby states must also have the ballot. And then she added, "Of course, that made it clear to me that women in all states must be enfranchised."

One California woman said, "We are going to watch the next session of Congress as no other session has ever been watched."

Evidently the *Congressional Record* is going to become more popular than it has been in the past.

I FOUND that our suffrage booth at the Exposition is creating a tremendous interest, far greater than I would have deemed possible. It makes one realize the seriousness of advertising, for I suppose one would call our Congressional Union booth a glorified form of advertising. On the wall, at the back of the booth, is the enormous chart which shows the vote of every Senator and Congressman on the suffrage amendment. Some of Mrs. Allender's best cartoons hang on the wall, and they are a source of great interest, especially so to the men; and many men stop to investigate and frequently sign the visitors' book. That book, by the way, is going to be a most valued document when the Exposition is over. On a big table in the center of the booth are the suffrage dolls. Every state is represented; the dolls representing the states where women vote are charmingly dressed in gay colors; the dolls from the unfree states are clad in black. The dolls are just alike, or were originally; but the ones in black seem to have acquired a pensive expression. I am not alone in that thought; I heard a mother explaining to her eight-year-old daughter why so many dolls were in mourning and the child replied earnestly, "They look sad about it; don't they, mother?"

The Palace of Education, the building in which the Suffrage Booth is located, is the building that draws the people. This Exposition shows conclusively that the people are tremendously interested in the serious subjects of the day, and will go to see and carefully study exhibits concerning education, health, improved living conditions, etc. And on the other hand, people are also going in crowds to the amusement zone; but our department stores do so much for us these days that there is not the same reason for loitering as we used to do in the buildings of Manufacture and Commerce. The up-to-date statistics show that the Social Economy booths have the greatest number of visitors. There is a wonderful spirit of comradeship and cooperation among the men and women in charge of the booths and I found that Miss Whittemore is very popular. One man in charge of a Social Economy booth, after speaking pleasantly of Miss Whittemore, said longingly, "I'd be mighty well satisfied if I could get half as many people to come to my exhibit as she gets."

NOT only in the Palace of Education but in other buildings as well I heard pleasant things about the Suffrage Booth. In the Transportation Building the Alaska exhibit, owing to some valuable loan collections, is a pleasant place to linger. I asked the very intelligent native Alaskan there if he had visited the Suffrage Booth. He had and proudly showed me Miss Whittemore's card carefully stored away with some of his treasures. An Eastern man in the same building, who is in charge of a rapid-transit system, replied to my question by an exclamation: "Say, your methods make my system seem slow!" Then he added: "I see you people agree with the administration on the 'watchful,' but not on the 'waiting.'"

This man had copied from the big chart not only the vote of his own Congressman, but that of two New England Congressmen in whose districts live his two brothers. He showed me a little pocket calendar with a mark against January and said: "That's to remind me that's the time to begin writing letters to those fellows at the Capitol."

Sometimes there would be in the booth visitors from the extreme east and the far west, and the discussion would become general and most interesting. A great many women who consider themselves as allied with the Democratic party put the blame for the action of the last Congress entirely on the Bourbon Democrats. One woman said: "I am a Democrat and I love the party dearly, and that is why I am going to help it to recognize and correct its own mistakes."

BUT regardless of party or politics, it is splendid to see that women voters are even now planning for next winter a campaign of activity which will impress upon the Congressmen from those states the desirability of giving to the suffrage amendment at least as much of their time and interest as they give to other matters of legislation. It was a Portland woman, I think, who said to me, "Why, if I had heard my little boy say his Sunday-school lesson and he said it perfectly, and then he went to Sunday school and stopped like a bump on a log and never said a word except possibly for singing a hymn, why of course I realize that I would be the one to be misrepresented and accused of lack of interest, until someone told me how he had acted and I had taught him better."

Oregon Women See Visiting Congressmen

THE Congressional delegation whose chairman, Mr. Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn, refused to give a hearing to California women on the question of a national suffrage amendment, were confronted with the same problem when they reached Portland.

Members of the Congressional Union in Oregon, hearing that the committee would be in Portland at 10.15 p. m. on Tuesday, June 22, and would remain in the city an hour, planned to meet them.

Miss Virginia Arnold, the Congressional Union organizer in Oregon, writes: "We had no trouble in finding Mr. Mondell, who received us most cordially. Although the time was short, Mr. Mondell took great pains to see that the members of the delegation met many of the members of the deputation, among them Congressman McAndrews, of Illinois, and Congressman Davis, of Minnesota. Though Mr. Davis voted against the amendment on January 12, he expressed himself as now favoring the measure.

"Before the members of the deputation withdrew, they handed to Congressman Mondell letters, one for each member of the committee. Some of the letters thanked those who supported national suffrage in the last Congress, and called upon them to redouble their efforts in the coming Sixty-fourth Congress. Others, addressed to those who voted against the measure, expressed the regret of enfranchised women over their action, and urged that they as fair-minded men reconsider the subject and vote 'yea' next December. These letters were signed by many prominent women of Portland, among them Mrs. A. E. Borthwick, president of the College Equal Suffrage League, member of the National Advisory Council of the Congressional Union and press chairman of the College Equal Suffrage League; Miss Christena Herman, prominent in the single tax movement in Oregon; Mrs. L. Marchetti, who represented Oregon in the late suffrage demonstration in Washington; Dr. Florence Manion, corresponding secretary of the College Equal Suffrage League; Mrs. Lee Davenport, Miss Marie Ernst, Miss Alice Sundstedt, Mrs. L. C. Little, and others. Accompanying these letters were clippings of the wonderful editorial on suffrage that appeared in the *Oregonian* of June 20, which it was thought might prove enlightening to those wandering in the darkness of anti-suffragism.

"Mr. Mondell expressed himself as 'delighted' to deliver the letters and clippings, and to bear the message to the Congressmen that the voting women of the West are supporting the national suffrage amendment."

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

Into Congress, January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26, (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204 failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Federal Amendment and the Woman Voter

WE SOMETIMES hear suffragists gloomily state that it is "visionary" to count on the assistance of women who already have the vote, in obtaining the enfranchisement of the women of the whole nation.

They cannot influence more than their own representatives, it is urged; and these are not numerous enough to control Congress, even if they wished to do so. Moreover, women will not choose between national parties on the suffrage issue, because they are, always have been, and ought to remain, non-partisan.

Therefore, they cannot do anything effective for national suffrage; and it is better for us to keep on concentrating on the organization of women without political power to secure the enfranchisement of their own particular state.

It is strange that any one who believes that women without power can band together and win enfranchisement, should refuse to believe that voters will demand and obtain the enfranchisement of their sex throughout the nation.

It is true that Congressmen from the equal suffrage states do not cast a majority of the votes in Congress. But they can do a great deal more than they have done in the past few years. They can not only vote for a woman suffrage amendment when it is on the floor of the House and Senate; they can persistently call attention to the failure of Congress to deal with this fundamental reform.

As for the ideal non-partisanship of women, if women are to take part in national elections at all, they must choose between national parties on some issue; and there is no issue more vital to their own political advancement and the advancement of the whole country than that of national woman suffrage. Is it non-partisan to choose between political parties on the question of tariff or peace or the personal record of the individual executive; and partisan to choose between parties on the question of the right of the people to self-government?

It is no criticism of our hopes to call them visionary. All reforms contain an element of the visionary. because they have to strive with slender strength against great material forces, relying only, in the last resort, on the power of a moral idea.

It *is* visionary to expect the women voters to enfranchise the women of the nation; but it is not half so visionary as to expect women, disfranchised, politically inexperienced, and economically weak, to achieve their enfranchisement state by state. Yet this vision has in some states been realized, and could ultimately be realized in all, no matter what devious methods we pursued.

Women voters will be no less ready to work for national enfranchisement than women in the past have worked for state enfranchisement—a comparatively few with complete devotion; a large number with helpful sympathy; another large section in total indifference to this as to all abstract reforms; a few in bitter opposition to it. It is under these conditions that all reforms have been adopted; and these conditions will now be adequate for the swift attainment of national woman suffrage.

It is always safe to assume that other people will be not less far-sighted, self-sacrificing, and disinterested, than the group of workers to which one belongs one's self.

If women in the East, many of them entirely contented with their own lot in life, can give up treasures of time and energy in the cause of woman suffrage; the women of the West, accustomed as they are to the dignity of enfranchisement, will surely do no less to extend the democracy of their country. We believe they will do far more.

The women of the West need national woman suffrage almost as much as other women do. They need to gain control over national legislation, to which all their state legislation has to conform. They have the power to secure national woman suffrage. We think we can rely upon them to put forth their strength now, when the time is ripe, to secure as great a reform as was ever accomplished in the history of our country.

Senator Harding on Political Parties

SENATOR HARDING, of Ohio, made a distinct contribution to thought on suffrage tactics when he said to a deputation of Ohio women who waited upon him on June 24: "Personally I am a believer in government through political parties. I am a very strong believer in sponsorship of the political party, and my own conviction is that suffrage will never become a fixed thing until some political party . . . assumes sponsorship for the suffrage cause.

"Believing as I do in political parties and government through political parties, I had much rather that the party to which I belong should, in its conferences, make a declaration, than to assume a leadership or take an individual position on the question."

This is a frank statement of a sentiment which is probably common to every politician in Congress on both sides of the House. They would have no hesitancy in following their party if it espoused woman suffrage, and would be very much averse to voting for it if the leaders of their party declared against it.

Under these circumstances it is strange that we should be expected to ignore altogether the attitude of the national political parties on woman suffrage. The party is the strongest influence playing on the individual member of Congress. It is essential that we should gain the support of national political parties for the federal suffrage amendment, and particularly the support of the dominant party in Congress.

There is not the slightest doubt that we can gain this support if we unite to ask for it.

LEWIS OF MARYLAND, ON NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE

MR. DAVID J. LEWIS, Representative of the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland, discussed exhaustively with a deputation of the suffragists of his constituency on Friday, July 2, the arguments for and against the federal suffrage amendment. A strong sentiment in favor of national action on woman suffrage was revealed throughout Mr. Lewis's constituency.

THE members of the delegation met at the Windsor Hotel, Cumberland, July 2. An open-air meeting was held prior to leaving for Mr. Lewis' office. Forty women wearing the purple, white and gold regalia of the Union, and carrying flags, marched down Baltimore Street. In front of Mr. Lewis' office they were joined by twenty men members of the Single Tax Club, headed by Mr. Philip Smith. Mr. Lewis, who is himself a single-taxer, ushered the delegation into his front office, seated himself with an exhausted air, and remained seated throughout the proceedings.

The interview was begun by Mrs. Edward Harris, President of the Just Government League of Alleghany County, who said: "Mr. Lewis, we are anxious to know why you voted against the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the last Congress. From the platform at one of our meetings you openly declared yourself for woman suffrage. On more than one occasion I have heard you say you were in favor of votes for women, and many in this delegation will bear me out in saying that we have always believed you a suffragist. We have come here to ask if you will not give suffrage your practical support in the next session of Congress."

Mr. Lewis made the following reply: "The government is divided into two big legislative divisions, federal and state. There are some things in which the federal government is best suited to legislate for, and others in which the state is peculiarly fitted. Suffrage falls in the latter class. Suffrage has always been controlled by states. It was the states that lifted the restrictions on manhood suffrage. There are several reasons why the states, particularly the southern states, should not be forced to enfranchise women through federal legislation. For instance, in Maryland there is a colored vote of 45,000. If the Constitution should be amended to give women the vote in such a wholesale manner, 45,000 negro women would be given the ballot in Maryland, a condition wholly intolerable."

"But, Mr. Lewis," said Mrs. Edna S. Latimer, "should the 365,000 women of Maryland go without the vote because there are 45,000 negro residents of this state?"

"We have tried to control the negro vote in this state, but have failed," Mr. Lewis said. "If the state should be permitted to legislate on this question, they could provide for exigencies. Were I a member of a state legislature, I would endeavor to devise means by which women who are fit should be given the ballot. You should look to the states for the granting of the suffrage privilege. I believe you stand a better chance there."

"We have the best chance in Congress, where we have voting strength represented," said Mrs. Latimer, "and the federal method is quite in order. The Constitution of the United States, in Article V, provides for its own amendment. The United States Government reserves to itself the right to regulate the suffrage. The fact that there is another way through the states is no reason why we should take the long way around.

"Moreover, when Congress does pass an enabling resolution, it must be ratified by three-fourths of the states before it becomes an amendment to the United States Constitution. Therefore it does come back to the states for decision.

"You say, Mr. Lewis, that the suffrage would be granted in a wholesale manner by federal legislation. This is not so. The qualifications required by states would apply to women as well as men. The only qualification which would be removed would be that of sex.

"Mr. Lewis, you are essentially a Federalist. Your whole career has shown you to favor a strong central government. Your stand for the parcel post and government control of all public utilities, and your vote on the prohibition question have shown this. Your plea of state's rights on the suffrage question is that used by all politicians as a method of evasion."

Among those in the delegation to Mr. Lewis were Mrs. Edward Harris, President, J. G. L., Alleghany County; Mrs. Isabella Wheeler, Mrs. Gerrit Smith, Mrs. Arthur Menifer, Mrs. James Dean, Mrs. Helen M. Hedges, Mrs. William Thompson, Mrs. Charles Morris, of LaVale, Maryland; Mrs. J. W. Annan, of Emmitsburg; Mrs. M. S. V. Carr and Mr. J. M. Fairlamb.

So powerful a sentiment for woman suffrage was shown in Mr. Lewis' district, that if he wishes to act for his constituency in a representative character he certainly can be persuaded to support the suffrage amendment next session.

Splendid Advance in Minnesota

CONGRESSIONAL UNION work has been started in Minnesota with great vigor. On Monday, June 28, a luncheon was held at the Hotel Leamington, Minneapolis, attended by 125 women, at which the Minnesota branch of the Union was formed. After speeches had been made by Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, Mrs. Dana Durand, of Minneapolis, and Miss Mabel Vernon, the constitution was presented by Mrs. Nellie Nelson and adopted. The following officers were elected: Chairman, Mrs. Alden H. Potter; vice-chairmen, Mrs. A W. Bright and Mrs. H. G. Harrison; secretary, Mrs. Gertrude Hunter; treasurer, Miss Anita Furness; executive committee, Mrs. A. R. Colvin, Miss Agnes Doherty, Miss Katharine J. Smith, Mrs. Walter Ramsey and Mrs. Virginia Blythe.

On Tuesday Miss Vernon, a national organizer of the Congressional Union, explained the Union's plans for the winning of the Susan B. Anthony amendment at a luncheon of the Welfare League of St Paul, and in the afternoon addressed a meeting at the Town and Country Club. The idea of the federal amendment enfranchising women is taken up by Minnesota women with great enthusiasm because the constitution of their state is difficult of amendment. The legislature last year refused to submit the question of woman suffrage to the voters of the state, and even when it is submitted it must be ratified by a majority of all the electors in the state to carry. The suffragists are naturally supporting the Susan B. Anthony amendment with great fervor, and are now preparing to bring pressure to bear upon their Congressmen in every way they can devise. Ardent support is also given to the plan of the Congressional Union to make good use of the power now possessed by enfranchised women.

In order to inform men of the national status of woman suffrage, Miss Vernon addressed two labor unions in St. Paul on Tuesday night, reaching nearly 400 men in the two meetings.

On Wednesday a meeting of the executive committee of the newly formed branch was held at suffrage headquarters in Minneapolis, with Mrs. Potter presiding. Mrs. A. R. Colvin, of St. Paul, was appointed State Chairman of a finance committee. Mrs. George M. Kenyon was appointed *Suffragist* chairman and Miss Elsa Ueland was elected organizer of the Union for Minnesota. Miss Ueland is the daughter of Mrs. Andreas Ueland, state president of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, and will devote the summer months to the organization of the Congressional districts and to the arrangement of delegations to Minnesota Congressmen. Miss Ueland is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and is well known throughout the state.

On Friday Miss Vernon spoke on the federal amendment at the suffrage lawn fête held on the lawn of Mrs. H. G. Harrison in Minneapolis, and later in the afternoon addressed a large open-air meeting at the corner of Eleventh and Nicolet Streets, at which a resolution calling on Minnesota Congressmen to vote for the Susan B. Anthony amendment was passed unanimously. At the lawn fête, which featured the melting pot for the benefit of the New Jersey campaign, the flags and regalia of the Congressional Union and the amendment banner were a part of the decorations.

On Saturday Miss Elsa Ueland, Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, and Miss Vernon addressed a meeting of the Equal Suffrage Association of Duluth, where great enthusiasm was shown. Saturday night the first open-air suffrage meeting in Duluth was held at the corner of Second and Superior Streets, where Miss Ueland, Mrs. Hunter and Miss Vernon told not only why the women should vote but the quickest way that justice can be done to the women of the nation. Such crowds attended the meeting that the street was congested, and the suffragists had to move three times in order not to block traffic. At the end of the meeting, which lasted until 11.30, Miss Vernon put a resolution calling on Congressman Miller, the Representative of the district, to vote in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. When those opposed were called upon to raise their hands, one man had sufficient courage to lift his hand; but when those in favor were asked to vote by a similar sign, so many hands went up they could not be counted; and the resolution was carried. Mr. Miller, who voted against the amendment in the last session of Congress, is now in the Philippines, but when he returns he will hear something of national woman suffrage from the people of his district.

During the next month Mrs. Hunter will attend to the organization in the northern part of the state, while Miss Ueland will give her attention to the southern part, so that within a short time Minnesota will be thoroughly organized to support the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

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SENATOR HARDING SEES OHIO SUFFRAGISTS

THE Ohio Convention of the Congressional Union opened in Columbus on Thursday, June 24, with a delegation to Senator Warren G. Harding. The deputation assembled at the Franklin County Suffrage Headquarters and in automobiles preceded by a band went to the Chittenden Hotel where the interview took place. The large banner of purple and white with the words in gold—"We Demand an Amendment to the United States Constitution, Enfranchising Women" was carried in the first car, in which sat Mrs. Dora Bachman, member of the Advisory Council of the Union, and of the Ohio State Board; Mrs. Frank B. Willis, wife of the Governor of Ohio; Mrs. John Arnold, wife of the Lieutenant-governor, and Mrs. E. M. Fullington.

Senator Harding with Ohio Suffragists

The music, the banners and the decorated cars attracted a great deal of attention as the procession passed through the principal streets, and many of the spectators applauded, even raised their hats, and several of them called out—"You're on the right track," "Keep on, you'll get there yet," and other expressions of encouragement. When the band and the cars drew up before the main entrance of the Chittenden, a large crowd gathered and a brief open-air meeting was held at which Miss Mabel Vernon explained the federal amendment and the purpose of the interview with Senator Harding. The delegation then proceeded to the parlors where they were received by Senator Harding. Mrs. Fullington introduced Mrs. Bachman as the spokeswoman of the deputation, who said in part:

"Senator Harding, it gives us very great pleasure indeed to have this opportunity of presenting to you a subject that is of vital importance to us and to the people of the state and nation. And in doing so, we wish first to congratulate you upon your election to one of the high offices by a popular vote of the people, and we wish to congratulate ourselves and the people of Ohio in having in you one in whom they have the utmost confidence. . . .

"We are not asking you at this time to declare yourself, either for or against the measure. All that we are asking of you is that you give it your careful consideration, so that when it comes up for a vote, you may be prepared to vote, not only as the Senator from this state, but as one of the high council of the nation.

"We realize that when this measure is voted upon by Congress and this enabling resolution is passed, that the matter must come back to the states for their ratification and that it must pass the legislatures of three-fourths of the states before it becomes a law.

"It seems that the states are ready to vote upon this question. It seems that the time is ripe for it and therefore we are asking you to give this matter your consideration and, if you can consistently and conscientiously do so, to give it your support when the proper time comes."

In reply, Senator Harding said, "Mrs. Bachman and ladies, that's the most reasonable request I have known from a woman speaking formally in a long while. As a rule I expect to deliver an answer. I hardly know what to say, except that I shall be very glad to grant the request for the great cause, and shall give it my deliberate and conscientious consideration.

"I have never been permitted to go into the suffrage question in detail in any way. You may not like it, but I am perfectly frank to say that I have up to this time been utterly indifferent to the question—neither hostile toward it, nor for the suffrage cause.

"I realize that as a federal Senator I must look at this question from the national viewpoint. If I took it under consideration solely as the representative of the state of Ohio, I believe you will agree with me that I would be justified in opposing the proposed amendment, because you have twice appealed to the people of Ohio and have failed. . . . I want to look into it myself as a member of the Senate. . . .

"There are so many things that I might say in a perfectly congenial and friendly way this afternoon, but I think you will be content if I say I shall be glad to give this subject earnest and careful consideration without any unreasonable prejudices in advance. . . .

"Personally, I am a believer in government through political parties. I am a very strong believer in sponsorship of the political party, and my own conviction is that suffrage will never become a fixed thing until some political party—not a pretended political party—assumes sponsorship for the suffrage cause.

"Believing as I do in political parties and government through political parties, I had much rather that the party to which I belong should, in its conferences, make a declaration, than to assume a leadership or take an individual position on the question. However, all that is before us. . . .

"I am rejoiced to have heard your arguments and hope you will feel free to call upon the Junior Senator of Ohio at any time to hear what the women of the state desire to have heard."

THE convention continued the next day with a luncheon at the Hotel Virginia. There were present one hundred and twenty of the best-known suffragists of Columbus, and surrounding towns. The tables were beautifully decorated with bouquets all combining the purple, white and gold.

Miss Katherine Huntington, the toastmistress, introduced as the speakers Mrs. Louise Orton Caldwell, president of the Collegiate Alumnae Association; Mrs. H. W. Kellogg, a member of the Columbus School Board; Miss Margaret Sutherlands, principal of the Columbus Normal School; Dr. Alice M. Johnston, Secretary of the College Equal Suffrage League; and Mrs. Maude Murray Miller, Chairman of the State Board of Censors and a well-known writer. They all dealt with the federal amendment and the Congressional Union's plans to win it.

At the meeting directly following the luncheon, Miss Alice Paul gave a thorough presentation of the work already accomplished and outlined plans for that still to be done. The constitution for the Ohio Branch of the Union, presented by Mrs. Francis Kelton, President of the Columbus Suffrage League, was adopted.

It was decided to put the choosing of state officers, Congressional Union Chairman, etc., in the hands of our Advisory Council members in Ohio—Mrs. Julius Stone, Mrs. Harvey Garber, and Mrs. Dora Bachman; they are now proceeding with the organization work.

In the evening an informal reception was held at the home of Dr. W. O. Thompson, President of the Ohio State University; Mrs. Sherman Randall, the daughter of Dr. Thompson, was the hostess. After some delightful songs by Miss Rachel Houns, brief speeches were made by Dr. H. W. Kellogg, Miss Alice Paul and Miss Mabel Vernon.

Strong feeling prevailed at the convention that Ohio women do not want again to go through the strain and stress of gathering petitions and then a referendum on the suffrage question. The federal amendment makes an especial appeal to women who have had the experience of Ohio suffragists. One earnest worker who had patiently appealed to thousands and thousands of men in the last initiative campaign in order to procure 869 names on her petition, expressed the feeling of the convention, after the Congressional Union plans had been thoroughly discussed, in the words: "This looks good to me."

Numbers of women in Ohio are stirred to work for national enfranchisement and it is safe to say that Ohio Congressmen will be fully aware that the suffrage amendment is an important issue before they come to Washington next December.

Delegates from Nevada to the Convention of Women Voters

MISS ANNE H. MARTIN, President of the Nevada Women's Civic League, has sent to Miss Doris Stevens, who is organizing the Convention of Women Voters to take place at the Panama-Pacific Exposition on September 14, 15 and 16, the following list of delegates to the convention from Nevada:

Mrs. M. C. Connelly, Las Vegas; Mrs. George Kaeding, Battle Mountain; Mrs. Alex Orr, Piochè; Mrs. Gertrude Webster, Yerington; Mrs. MacCarthy, Hawthorne; Mrs. Nell Spencer, Hawthorne; Mrs. J. E. Bray, Carson City; Mrs. Hazel Smith, Tonopah; Mrs. Sallie Blackwell, Carson; Mrs. M. C. MacDonald, Ely; Mrs. F. P. Langan, Virginia; Mrs. Mark Walser, Lovelock; Mrs. C. L. Himstreet, Caliente; Mrs. Lizzie Buttler, Panaca; Mrs. J. A. Gomes, Golconda; Mrs. O. H. Bott, Mason; Mrs. H. M. Porter, Verdi; Mrs. W. H. Osmun, Sparks; Mrs. H. W. Esden, Wadsworth; Mrs. Seth Longabaugh, Washoe; Mrs. Minnie Hovey, Wellington; Mrs. Marie Yaeger, Simpson; Mrs. George Richard, Alamo; Mrs. Emily Harder, McGill; Dr. Nellie Hascall, Fallon; Mrs. H. C. Taylor, Fallon; Miss Sophie Bauman, Fallon; Mrs. A. Y. Werner, Gardnerville; Mrs. Walter Frey, Gardnerville; Mrs. Ida Schwartz, Elko; Miss E. M. Wilson, Goldfield; Mrs. Rudolph Zadow, Eureka; Mrs. M. S. Bonnifield, Winnemucca; Mrs. Ida Lipman, Winnemucca; Mrs. Margaret Webb, Carlin; Mrs. P. F. Neilson, Wells; Mrs. M. E. Gordon, Montello; Dr. Mabel Young, Austin; Mrs. Elizabeth Cushing, Goldfield; Mrs. Theresa McCarr, Fernley; Mrs. J. A. Steele, Fernley; Mrs. Clara McCormick, Sand Pass; Mrs. William Ross, Sand Pass; Mrs. H. L. Horton, Gerlach; Mrs. Alma Plumb, Tuscarora; Miss Pearl Snapp, Rebel Creek; Miss Minnie Flanigan, Reno; Mrs. B. Boswell, Reno; Miss Henry, Reno; Mrs. S. Summerfield, Reno; Mrs. Alfred Doten, Reno; Mrs. Christiansen, Reno; Mrs. James Dunn, Reno; Mrs H. H. Clark, Reno; Mrs. W. O. H. Martin, Reno; Mrs. Alice Chisum, Reno; Mrs. W. W. Hess, Reno; Mrs. Florence Wise, Reno; Mrs. Emily Harder, McGill; Mrs. Lyman Clark, Virginia.

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

Maryland

Headquarters: 105 *W. Saratoga St., Baltimore.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Townsend Scott.*
Organizer: *Mrs. Edna Story Latimer.*

THE anniversary of the Woman's Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1876, was celebrated last week in Baltimore with great enthusiasm and earnestness by the suffragists of Maryland. A large mass meeting was held at five o'clock on Charles Street between Madison and Reed Streets. The demonstration secured splendid publicity and successfully called attention to the spirit of determination which animated women for so many years in their fight for enfranchisement. A very unusual meeting was held in the open air in the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland; the audience gathered in the beautiful sunken garden on the grounds of Mrs. W. S. Corby, of Chevy Chase, to hear Mrs. Frances Wilson Grayson, of Warrenton, read the stirring play, "War Brides." Mrs. M. E. Brooke, chairman of the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland, presided. Other speakers were Miss Lucy Burns and Mrs. Edna S. Latimer.

Mrs. Latimer gave a graphic account of the recent campaign in the Sixth Congressional District which culminated in the deputation to the Honorable David J. Lewis. One of her meetings, she said, was held down in a coal mine surrounded by coal-blackened miners, the pit lighted only by the dim little lamps which the miners wear on their caps. The coal mine is in Lonaconing, and for fully twenty minutes shovels and coal picks were laid aside so that the men might have the unusual experience of attending a suffrage meeting in a coal mine. Another interesting meeting in the same town was held in a silk mill, where Mrs. Latimer was given permission to speak ten minutes to the girl workers. A glass factory was visited next and a meeting was held there also.

The meeting at the home of Mrs. W. S. Corby was the first official meeting of the Congressional Union in Chevy Chase and resulted in enlisting a number of new workers for the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the Sixth Congressional District.

On June 29 the campaign throughout the Sixth Congressional District was opened. Members of the Congressional Union of Maryland left promptly at nine o'clock from the headquarters, 105 West Saratoga Street. Miss Mina Jackson sounded the bugle call which sent the campaigners on their way. The party included Mrs. Zola Egeter, who drove the car, Miss Mina Jackson, Miss Gwendolyn Scott and Mrs. Edna Story Latimer. This trip was planned to end at Cumberland on July 2, when suffragists of the Sixth District would call on Congressman David J. Lewis.

At Frederick a luncheon was held at the City Hotel, followed by a big meeting in front of the Court House. From there the party went to Boonsboro and Hagerstown. Hagerstown, the stronghold of conservatism, welcomed the members of the Congressional Union at a reception in the Hamilton Hotel. There an open-air meeting was held in the public square, where nearly a thousand people gathered to listen. The police suggested that an overflow meeting be held in front of the City Hall. This was promptly done and almost as many more attended.

Other towns visited were Hancock, Lonaconing, Frostburg and Cumberland. A big mass meeting was arranged by the local suffragists in Cumberland. Over a thousand people were present. Mrs. Edward Harris, President of the Just Government League of Alleghany County, presided.

A number who were present expressed their desire to go on the delegation the following day to see Congressman David J. Lewis.

Edna Story Latimer.

Mrs. Frances Wilson Grayson, Vt.
Who gave a beautiful reading of "War Brides" at Chevy Chase, Baltimore and Washington, D. C.

Connecticut

Chairman: *Mrs. W. D. Ascough, 4 Washington Street, Hartford.*

A VERY successful meeting in the interest of the Susan B. Anthony amendment was held on June 29 at the home of Mrs. Rienzi Robinson. Mrs. Robinson belongs to the ranks of the pioneer suffragists, for her conversion to a belief in votes for women was effected by Miss Anthony at a meeting attended by Mrs. Robinson while still a school girl. Mrs. Robinson is the President of the Danielson Equal Franchise League and is one of the most earnest suffrage workers in northern Connecticut. She is also an able writer and her suffrage articles appear in different newspapers in the state almost every week.

Two Sunday school picnics were being held on the day of the suffrage meeting. Nevertheless there was a very full attendance both of local women and women from neighboring towns. The speakers were Mrs. Annie G. Porritt, Mrs. George H. Day and Mrs. W. D. Ascough—the new chairman of the Connecticut Branch of the Congressional Union. As an immediate result of the meeting, a small group of women undertook to get up a deputation to Congressman Freeman and to Senator Brandegee, both of whom live in New London. Freeman is a new Congressman and his views are as yet unknown. Senator Brandegee has hitherto shown little favor to the Anthony amendment, and is consequently urgently in need of deputations.

Organization work is proceeding in Connecticut, and Mrs. G. L. Koenig has accepted the chairmanship of the Committee on Circulation of THE SUFFRAGIST. Mrs. Charles A. Beard, chairman of the Fifth Congressional District, is making arrangements for a deputation to Congressman Glynn. Arrangements are also being made for a deputation of self-supporting women to Congressman Oakey, of the First District. Steady efforts to increase the membership of the Congressional Union are being continued by the officers of the Connecticut Branch.

Annie G. Porritt.

Oregon

Headquarters: 409½ *Morrison Avenue, Portland.*
Organizer: *Miss Virginia Arnold.*

THE Oregon Congressional Union felt itself very fortunate in having Mrs. Gilson Gardner of the Congressional Union Executive Committee, who was in the city for a day, speak last week at our new headquarters. We gained several enthusiastic workers after Mrs. Gardner had given her most interesting and enlightening account of just how women in the East have to work for the ballot—how they are dodged, patronized and generally ignored when it comes to a discussion of vital matters such as woman suffrage.

Mrs. Gardner's article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for February, "The Gentle Female and the Astute Statesman," telling of the lobbyist's experiences with Congressmen, is being read by many of our members with great interest.

Mrs. Gardner was entertained in the afternoon by Honorable George E. Chamberlain, Democratic Senator from this state.

The Federal Amendment was recently discussed by me before the Political Science Club. I also spoke a few minutes before the Peace Society in the Public Library. Mrs. Emma B. Carroll of our Oregon Sustaining Committee, writes that she spoke "for the amendment before the Mormon Church Convention Monday and urged the Utah women to help get through the federal amendment."

In the past week members have generously donated to the office a desk, a mimeograph, and six dozen chairs.

Now that we have a window on the ground floor we are planning to keep running a regular bulletin board. On "Wilson Day" we had displayed all the "Suffragists" about the war—the one showing the woman with her little daughter beside her plowing in the field, entitled "Women Cannot Fight;" the one showing the one-year-old American citizen entitled "The First Munition of War;" the one of the soldier's mother, and so on. In the center of these was a large card reading as follows:

"Wilson Day"
The Prayer of the Suffragist

May Honorable Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, come to see that without fundamental justice, of which woman suffrage is a part, permanent peace is impossible. May he in the coming Sixty-fourth Congress change his mind and speak a word for the freedom of the mothers of men. May he do this, that we in all sincerity may honor him."

Mrs. Lee Davenport, of New York, cousin of the noted cartoonist, Hormer Davenport, spoke before the Congressional Union at a luncheon at the Y. W. C. A. Committee Lunch Room last Saturday on the subject of "Suffrage Conditions in the East." Mrs. Davenport has lived both in the East and West, and so she is well fitted to present to the Western women in a sympathetic and pleasing way the appeal of the Eastern women who are less fortunate. Mrs. Davenport said, in part:

"Thousands of men and women in our Western and Southern states know that through enfranchising women they will bring about a great social and moral uplift, and they are working hard to attain that end. They are calling on us to help them.

"One woman here, endowed with the franchise, has more power than one hundred women there. . .

"When we were all home in New York City, my brother was very luke-warm in regard to women's needing the franchise. He is a big-hearted fellow: almost everyone in the university liked him. He thought that he and father could protect mother and us girls. He is down in Arizona now, in charge of hundreds and hundreds of men in the great mines there, and he has had real troubles with the inefficiency of his men through drink and lawless social conditions. Last fall after election I received a letter from him, and I read it, and then I read

(Continued on page 8)

Treasurer's Report

Make All Checks Payable to
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List of Contributions from June 28 through July 5

Mrs. Dorothy S. Urquhart, collected	$ 10.30
Mrs. Henry Justice	25.00
Mrs. Oscar Davisson	5.00
Nevada Women's Civic League	100.00
Miss Elizabeth Smith	2.00
Mrs. W. J. Hawkins	.55
Mrs. Margaret E. Chamberlin	1.00
Mrs. Harriet T. Chervyn	1.00
Anonymous	.50
Miss Helen Paul	3.00
Miss Edith Goode	25.00
Dr. M. A. Schwartz	5.00
M. E. D.	1.00
Miss Charlotte Johnston	3.20
Miss Florence Wise	.75
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.	15.00
Miss Agnes E. Doherty	2.00
Mrs. Katherine G. Halligan	50.00
Mrs. Maud L. Richards	1.00
Mrs. E. F. McCoy	5.00
Mrs. H. C. Garber	20.00
Mrs. Cornelia Treuthart	4.50
Mrs. Frederick Schumacher	5.00
Mrs. John Gordon Battelle	5.00
Mrs. Daniel Somers	1.00
Mrs. Julius Stone	.75
Dr. Alice M. Johnston	.50
Collection	5.35
Membership fees	26.50
Sale of tickets	10.00
Total	$ 334.90
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	68,693.13
Total through July 5, 1915	$69,028.03

5,000 New Subscribers

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers to "The Suffragist"

In this column we list the subscribers sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.

JUNE 29th THROUGH JULY 5th.

Mrs. Emily H. Bright	1
Mrs. Catherine Webster	1
Miss A. E. Bower	2
Miss Elsie Hill	1
Miss Mabel Vernon	5
Miss Alice Paul	1
Mrs. Katherine E. Boyle	3
Mrs. William L. Colt	1
Mrs. Helena Hill Weed	1
Secured through Mrs. W. T. Burch—	
Dr. Clara S. Ludlow	2
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.	2
Mrs. W. T. Burch	6
	10
	26
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	1,030
Total through July 5th	1,056

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

(*Continued from page 7*)

it again to be sure that I was not seeing things. This letter said:

"You cannot dream what equal suffrage has done for Arizona. Previously our election slate has often been made up in the saloon. This year when a person with a criminal record was mentioned for candidate they said, "No, sir, the women won't stand for that. We have got to put up clean men to win the women's votes." You have no idea how this clean-up election will revolutionize Arizona, and we never could have done it without the help of women.' This letter was from my brother, Frank Ashton Ayer, Morenci, Arizona.

"Women coming into power has raised the standard of government.

"What greater work can we do than to help give the power of equal franchise to our Eastern and Southern states, and give them the chance to clean up their states of corruption and antiquated laws. . .

"I am going to close with just a few lines from our Governor. 'You women of Oregon have half of our political powers. . . . and I am glad to say that your interest and your ability in your new tasks are most evident. . . . The women of the East are seeking enfranchisement. Why not undertake a national house-cleaning?' And then he goes on to tell us how to work for the passage of the national woman suffrage constitutional amendment, and in closing he uses a little sentence I like, 'The point is, I think, apparent; you women are going to cooperate.'"

Mrs. Russell Dorr, Vice-president of the Monday Musical Club, who gave an account of the late deputations to Governors Goldsborough and Fielder, also made a splendid appeal in behalf of the unenfranchised women.

Virginia Arnold.

Colorado

Headquarters: 324 *Seventeenth St., Denver.*
Organizer: *Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson.*

AS STORMS have interfered with street meetings, most of the week has been spent in getting in touch with old members of the Congressional Union, although several new members have been added to our already large list.

Our Colorado Convention is under way and I hope soon to report arrangements fully.

Ella C. Thompson.

Rhode Island

Organizer: *Miss Isabella Mott, Newport.*

THE Congressional Union has splendid headquarters in Newport, with a very large shop front and rear, and a garden at the back, only half a block from the new Vanderbilt Hotel, opposite Miss Münchinger's Hotel, and next door to the only Men's Club in Newport.

It is being painted and furnished with office appointments, pictures, awnings, etc., by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

Miss Isabella Mott, who will organize in Newport for the Congressional Union during the summer, arrived there on July 6.

Virginia

Chairman: *Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, 204 East Grace Street, Richmond.*

MRS. M. E. BROOKE, of Chevy Chase, held five big and enthusiastic meetings this week in Richmond and Norfolk.

Sophie G. Meredith.

District of Columbia

Headquarters: 1420 *F Street, Washington, D. C.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Nina E. Allender.*

ALTHOUGH Washington is almost deserted during the hot weather, the enthusiasm over the open-air meetings has been very encouraging.

On Wednesday, July 7, Miss Estelle Hellman held the First Precinct meeting of the new organiation at her home on Cathedral Avenue. Miss Hellman introduced the speakers. Mrs. Allender gave a brief explanation of the proposed precinct work.

Thursday evening, July 8, the members and friends of the Union were invited to meet Mrs. Frances Wilson Grayson, of Warrenton, Virginia, who read "War Brides." The speakers, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley and Mrs. Gilson Gardner, were introduced by Mrs. Nina E. Allender. Mrs. W. T. Burch, assisted by Mrs. Lily Middleton Dessez, served refreshments. The beautiful place lighted by Chinese lanterns contributed to a very delightful evening.

Miss Winifred Mallon has planned a meeting of the members of the Fifth Precinct for the coming week.

Nina E. Allender.

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Fiber Silk Sweaters, in white or solid colors, trimmed in colored and white striped collars, cuffs, pockets and sashes, in a good range of the wanted colors, such as royal and gold, white and azure, white and black, white and old rose, and others, at..... **$13.50**

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